

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

MR. KEIM NOT TO BE CHIEF EXAMINER.

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AN OPPORTUNITY TO BE GIVEN HIM TO WITHDRAW—
—CHARLES LYMAN LIKELY TO BE APPOINTED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Mr. Keim will not be made Chief Examiner of the Civil Service. The President to-day sent for the Commissioners, and held a conference with them on the subject of the Chief Examinership, and after a free interchange of views with the President the Commissioners retired, it is said, with the understanding that Mr. Keim should be offered an opportunity to request the withdrawal of his name. It was suggested that he might thus retire with dignity, placing his withdrawal on the ground that by accepting of the post he would relieve the Commissioners from embarrassment, and at the same time benefit the cause which he had been willing to serve in an official capacity. It was fully understood, however, that should Mr.

Keim not be inclined to withdraw his own name it would be done by the Commissioners themselves. It is expected that an appointment will promptly be made, probably to-morrow. The Commissioners positively decline to talk about the matter to-night.

Mr. Lyman, to connect with the office of the Treasurer of the United States, will probably receive the appointment. In 1874 he acted for some time as Chief Examiner in the absence of Mr. Graves, and performed the duties of the office with credit and fidelity. He has been a clerk in the Treasury for a number of years, and is thoroughly familiar with the method and requirements of that important branch of the Civil Service.

Mr. Lyman's excellent ability, character and qualifications are well known to at least one of the examiners, and there is no reason to believe that his appointment, if made will not give general satisfaction. Certainly none of the reasons urged

against Mr. Keim will be generally thought to apply to Mr. Lyman. It may be truly said that he is not so widely known as is Mr. Keim; but all that is known of Mr. Lyman is to his credit.

THE NEW CIVIL SERVICE RULES.
THE REPORT OF THE CIVIL-SERVICE COMMISSION
AS MODIFIED BY THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The publication of the civil service rules, which were officially promulgated to-day, is awaited with much interest in Washington.

The Cabinet officers, who have spent so many hours discussing the propositions suggested by the Civil Service Commissioners, are unanimously of the opinion that the rules adopted provide the machinery for a just and efficient execution of the act of Congress; and that the responsibility for any failure will rest with the Commissioners. Some of the heads of departments, bureaus and divisions are disposed to complain about certain of the provisions, especially that

which looks to the future requirement of examinations for promotion. It is noticeable that, so far, there is no complaint that the standard of educational qualification is too high, or the requirements as to age, mental capacity, moral character, etc., too stringent.

The subject of apportionments is one which presents some other serious practical difficulties,

On this point a cabinet officer said: "Last year I had several hundred appointments to make, and I undertook to apportion them among the respective States. I found it a very easy matter to fill the quotas of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and other Northern States with good men from among those who had applied; but when I tried to do the same thing for the Southern States

One matter which was the subject of long and earnest Cabinet discussion was as to how far the President could go in waiving his constitutional prerogative regarding appointments and whether

The latter question was decided in the negative and the original draft was substantially adopted, although there were some modifications, as explained in THE TRIBUNE to-day.

The text of the rules is as follows:

In the exercise of the power vested in the President by the Constitution and by virtue of the 1,753 section of the Revised Statutes, and of the

Civil Service act approved January 16, 1883, the following rules for the regulation and improvement of the Executive Civil Service are hereby promulgated:

RULE I.—No person in said service shall use his official

RULE II.—No person in the public service shall for that reason be under any obligation to contribute to any political fund, or to render any political service, and he will not be removed or otherwise prejudiced for refusing to do so.

RULE III.—It shall be the duty of the collectors, postmasters, assistant treasurers, naval officers, surveyors, appraisers and custodians of public buildings, at all places where examinations are to be held, to use all proper means to allow and arrange for the reasonable use of suitable rooms in the public buildings, and to place in their charge, and for heating, lighting and furnishing the same, for the purposes of such examinations; and all other executive officers shall in all legal and proper ways facilitate such examinations and the execution of

RULE IV.—First. All officials connected with any office where, or for which, any examination is to take place, will give the Civil Service Commission, and the Chief Examiner, such information as may be reasonably required to enable the Commission to select competent and trustworthy examiners; and the examination by those selected as examiners, and the work incident thereto, will be regarded as a part of the public business to be

performed at such office. Second, it shall be the duty of every executive officer promptly to inform the Commission, in writing, of the removal or discharge from the public service of any examiner in his office or of the inability or refusal of any such examiner to act in that capacity.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE SERVICE.

RULE V.—There shall be three branches of the service classified under the Civil Service act (not included

ing laborers or workmen, or officers required to be confirmed by the Senate), as follows: First. Those classified in the departments at Washington shall be designated "The Classified Department

Service." Second, Those classified under any collector, naval officer, surveyor or appraiser in any customs district, shall be designated "The Classified Customs Service." Third, Those classified under any postmaster at any post office, including that at Washington, shall be designated "The Classified Postal Service." Fourth, The Classified Customs Service shall embrace the several customs districts where the officials are as many as

fifty, now the following: New-York City, N. Y.; Boston, Mass.; Philadelphia, Penn.; San Francisco, Cal.; Baltimore, Md.; New-Orleans, La.; Chicago, Ill.; Burlington, Vt.; Portland, Me.; Detroit, Mich.; Port Huron, Mich. Fifth. The Classified Postal Service shall embrace the several post offices where the officials are as many

as fifty, now the following: Albany, N. Y.; Baltimore, Md.; Boston, Mass.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, O.; Cleveland, O.; Detroit, Mich.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Kansas City, Mo.; Louisville, Ky.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Newark, N. J.; New Orleans, La.; New-York City, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Penn.; Pittsburgh, Penn.; Providence, R. I.; Rochester, N. Y.; St. Louis, Mo.; San Francisco, Cal.; Washington,

RULE VI.—First. There shall be open, competitive examinations for testing the fitness of applicants for admission to the service. Such examinations shall be practical in their character, and, so far as may be, shall relate to those matters which will fairly test the relative capacity and fitness of the persons examined to discharge the duties of the branch of the service which

SUBJECTS FOR EXAMINATION.

RULE VII.—First. The general examinations under the first clause of rule 6 for admission to the service shall be limited to the following subjects: 1. Orthography.

penmanship and copying. 2. Arithmetic—fundamental rules, fractions and percentage. 3. Interest, discount and elements of bookkeeping and accounts. 4. Elements of the English language, letter-writing and the proper construction of sentences. 5. Elements of the geography, history and Government of the United States.

Second. Proficiency in each of these subjects shall be

Third. No one shall be entitled to be certified for appointment whose standing upon a first grading in the general examination shall be less than 85 per centum of complete proficiency in the first three subjects mentioned.

Fourth. But for places in which a lower degree of education will suffice, the commission may limit the examinations to: 1. Penmanship, copying and orthography.